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A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and

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Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanova, Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Knappe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and pails by

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ABERDEEN, Ohio.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.

BY A HAIR'S BREADTH.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GLADSTONE'S POLICY FROM CENSURE.

"You Had Better Wait to See if I Continue in Office," was Gladstone's Ironical Reply—Sharp Repartee and Biting Sarcasm.

LONDON, March 2.—In the house of commons Henry Labouchere gave notice that he would move that the house regrets that the militia had been embodied, because it indicates a resolution on the part of the government to interfere in the Sudan by force of arms.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, conservative, resumed the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion to censure.

He called attention to the fact that the government had not attempted to defend the delay that caused the death of Gordon. The country was entitled to know what the policy of the government was to be after the mahdi was overthrown.

Mr. Forster said that Gordon's spirit would have revolted at the idea of a party struggle over his sufferings. If the government smashed the mahdi who would be put in his place? Mr. Forster was opposed to Mr. Morley's amendment, but was unable to express confidence in the government.

It was manifest that there had been two parties in the cabinet on the Egyptian question. The policy of vacillation was likely to continue, and he would therefore support the motion for a vote of censure.

The amendment offered by Morley in favor of the evacuation of the Sudan was rejected—445 to 112. Lord George Hamilton's amendment that the government had failed to indicate a policy justifying the confidence of the country, was rejected—280 to 277. All the Irish members voted against the government.

The house rejected Northcote's censure motion—402 to 288.

In the house of lords Earl Carnarvon, conservative, said that the conduct of the government toward Gordon was of itself sufficient to induce him to support the censure. The speaker knew of no record more shameful and more dishonorable to the country.

Earl Kimberly, secretary for India, replying to Carnarvon, said he thought the mahdi was chiefly exercised as to how he could best use General Gordon's heroic name as a means for attacking the government. Nothing could be more suicidal than to leave among the Sudanese the impression that the English were coming to restore the Egyptian yoke. The Sudanese bitterly hated the Egyptians.

Earl Granville maintained that the preceding government had sown the seeds of all the present troubles. The government was anxious to proceed with vigor in its present policy and to deal with the slave trade in the most effectual way possible. He regarded England's honor as pledged to defend Egypt proper. He declined to give definite answers to questions put to him. Interrogatories, he said, were never put to any government before a war regarding the precise action that would be taken in the war.

The Lords adopted Salisbury's motion of censure, 189 to 68.

The government's majority in the commons is the lowest majority the government ever obtained since it entered office. The conservative vote normally estimated at 245, was increased to 288 by the votes of Mr. Goschen and other whigs, and twenty-four Irish members. The peace radicals supported the government.

The excitement became intense toward the end of the debate, when it transpired that a section of the whigs and parliamentaries had decided to vote against the government.

The report led a number of hesitative radicals to vote against the censure motion, thus saving the government from defeat.

In the house of commons Mr. Thomas Sexton asked whether the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland would signify a political amnesty, the lapse of the crimes act, and the appointment of a royal commission of inquiry into the Dublin castle rule.

Mr. Gladstone replied that it was impossible now to enter into the discussion of matters of such importance and delicacy.

Mr. Sexton asked Mr. Gladstone to fix a day for the discussion of the questions.

Mr. Gladstone said, "You had better wait to see if I continue in office."

A Prince for Ireland.

LONDON, March 2.—The proposed visit to Ireland of the Prince of Wales originated with the queen, who desired Prince Albert Victor, who has never been in Ireland, to make a tour of that country with his father, Earl Spencer, opposed the visit of Prince Albert, doubting his reception. It is reported that the queen has instructed the cabinet to consider the subject of a permanent residence in Ireland for Prince Albert Victor. Under Ireland, in commenting on the proposed visit of the prince to Ireland, disclaiming any gratuitous disrespect for the prince. "But," it says, "the castle funkies organize most demonstrations of enthusiasm, they may rest assured that there will be counter displays which will overshadow any manifestations that Earl Spencer may inaugurate." Continuing, the article suggests that 100,000 members of the national league assemble at the Kingstown pier on the day of the Prince's arrival to listen to speeches from Irish members of Parliament, or, if this is not feasible, that there be a vast public assembly in Phoenix Park, which shall demand a restoration of Ireland's "stolen birthright." The Irish Times asserts that threatening letters have been received at Marlborough house and at the Home office from professed Fenians warning the officials that the visit of the Prince to Ireland will be attended with danger.

Dream is Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—Chas. Deam after attempting to chloroform his wife shot himself dead.

Mrs. Deam says that her husband, some months ago, proposed a double suicide, to which she objected, and she thinks that he intended to chloroform her, which prevented her from awaking. At that time she was in bed and the fire was unlighted, and the doors leading to the rear were open. She went out at once only to find her husband's body in the shed.

HIS SILENT, SHY DIVINITY.

From Whom the Earl of Durham is Seeking a Divorce.

LONDON, March 2.—Not since the trial of the divorce suit of Sir Charles Mordaunt against Lady Mordaunt have London society and bar been so interested in the proceedings of the court founded by the memorable Sir Cresswell Cresswell as it was when in the presence of a crowded room, the Earl of Durham entered the witness box of the divorce court, with the solicitor general fronting him as his counsel and the attorney general, not far away, as counsel for Lady Durham, from whom the witness sought annulment of the marriage because she was, unknown to him, insane before their marriage.

Some witnesses of that marriage ceremony, which took place two years ago, were in court as spectators, and when the plaintiff was sworn they recalled the noble Earl's marriage oath, "To cherish in sickness or in health," which they had heard him take while holding the hand of his bride, who was a society beauty and a grand-daughter of the celebrated archbishop of Armagh, who had performed the ceremony. Her father was the late Henry B. W. Milner, Esq. The plaintiff is the chief of the Lambtons, whose family came in with the Norman marauders and conquered the land which is still their heritage.

The defendant had been courted by many before the earl went in to win, and she never had been suspected by any of her suitors of more than shyness. The tenor of his evidence seemed to show that he fell in love with her physical beauty, and, infatuated with it, thought, like many a young lover before him, but little about the coming companionship. When he proposed she said:

"I have something dreadful to tell you."

When the earl last saw her under medical keeping, last December, she repeated that same ominous sentence, but she never hinted what its meaning was. His direct testimony was made up of circumstances unmistakably indicating a strange weakness of her intellect.

One of the points urged by the earl of Durham against his wife was her abnormal insensibility to pain. Before his marriage to Miss Milner the earl was much worried about the strange silence so persistently maintained by his affianced. He attempted in every way he knew to make her more talkative and communicative, but all to no purpose. When the marriage engagement had been entered into he wrote to her:

"I wonder if you will ever talk to me. After marriage I could gaze on your charms some hours every day, but it will become monotonous if we maintain this gloomy silence the rest of the time."

During this period of their acquaintance the earl called Miss Milner his "silent, shy divinity."

During the entire period of their courtship, she had never used a single word of endearment toward him. Her invariable answer to his questions was, "I don't know." Evidence was adduced showing that the defendant's mother had committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity.

COMMUTED.

The Life of a Murderer Given to Prison Instead of the Gallows.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 2.—Governor Bates has commuted the sentence of ex-United States marshal William Spence from hanging to imprisonment for life. Spence was sentenced at the present term of the supreme court to be hanged March 19th, for the murder of his son-in-law and successor in office, Col. Edward S. Wheat, one of the most popular whole-sale merchants in this city.

Mrs. Wheat has paid lawyers to defend her father who is poor, and procured many thousand names to a petition for his pardon. She was a most devoted wife, and almost died with grief when her husband was killed, but with her trained cheeks and earnest face, she has carried the commutation of her father's sentence. She also mourns the death of her eldest son, a promising youth who died a few time since.

A Mayor's Downfall.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 2.—For some months past the conduct of Manchester's mayor, C. G. Stought, has been the subject of comment among his fellow-citizens, and to the credit of the city, it has been the gutter during the March temperance movement some years ago, and indicating signs of reform, he was elevated to the office of mayor four years ago. Before the expiration of his first two years' term he demonstrated his unfitness for the position, and two years ago his re-nomination was made against the best judgment of his party, and at the ensuing election his defeat would have resulted but for the efforts of the ultra temperance people, who still profess confidence in him. Within the past ten days he has been in a complete condition of demoralization. His business men informed him that they would ask release from their loans and in tendered his resignation to the city council.

Made of Iron.

LONDON, March 2.—Last October the mahdi sent an autograph letter to Gen. Gordon, exulting over the wreck of Col. Stewart's steamer and the murder of that officer and companions. In proof of the knowledge that disaster had overtaken Stewart he enclosed copies of documents found on the steamer, and an account showing the state of munitions and supplies at Khartoum at the time of Stewart's departure. By the messenger who brought the letter Gen. Gordon sent back a defiant reply to the mahdi. He said:

"I do not care how many men you have killed or what success you have gained. It makes no difference to me." After more in the same vein, he concluded with: "I do not care what forces you have. I am made of iron, and intend to hold on here."

The unveiling of the replica of Westminster Abbey last of Longfellow at Portland Me., took place Friday.

Zabih Pasha has declined the request of Sir Henry Gordon to parley with the Mahdi for the return of Gordon's papers to the general's relatives.

William Henry Horlunt, formerly editor of the New York World, is likely, according to a report current in Rome, to be the successor of United States Minister Astor.

The Swedish steamer Norden has been run into and sunk by the British steamer Cumberland off Cuxhaven. Twenty-one persons who were aboard the Norden were drowned.

THE LIST COMPLETED.

NEARING THE LAST SCENE OF THE CABINET MYSTERIES.

The Castle, With Fewer Uncertainties and More Realisms—But One Portfolio in Doubt—Only Things Unforeseen May Change It—The News.

New York, March 2.—The Albany correspondent of the World reiterates his assurance that Mr. Cleveland has positively selected the following cabinet officers and that they have accepted.

"Thos. F. Bayard, secretary of state. "Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury. "L. Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the interior. "Augustus H. Garland, attorney general. "W. F. Vilas, postmaster general."

The correspondent adds: "An additional step has probably been taken in the decision to make Mr. William C. Endicott, secretary of war."

"Wm. C. Whitney spent several hours with the president-elect and took a stroll with him."

"Another caller was Geo. E. Cochrane, of Chicago, who was once a law partner of W. S. Bissell, Mr. Cleveland's present partner at Buffalo. It is conjectured that he had something to say about Illinois patronage."

The correspondent goes on to say: Mr. Bayard's resignation as senator has already been written and will be made public in a few days."

Mr. Cleveland has finished his inaugural address. It will be even shorter than at first expected—not over three-fourths of a column.

The Times' Albany special says: "It is the impression here that ex-Judge Endicott will be secretary of the navy. Friends of his who are intimate with the associates of Mr. Cleveland say as much in private conversation. This fills six of the seven portfolios, which, by common consent, have for a week been distributed as follows: Treasury, Mr. Manning; state, Senator Bayard; interior, Senator Lamar; attorney general, Senator Garland; postmaster general, Col. Vilas. This leaves the war department open."

"Mr. Cleveland is known to have the highest respect for McClellan, and at one time was strongly disposed to select him. It is the opinion of his advisers, however, that a civilian should be at the head of the war department. Mr. Cleveland is reported to have weighed their words carefully, and to have arrived at the same conclusion."

"At the West Shore office it was stated by the manager that the offer of the train to convey the presidential party to New York had been declined."

The Times' Washington special says: "The extraordinary story has been heard here that Mr. Cleveland has been urged to retain McCulloch as secretary of the treasury, and that the suggestion has met with favor. There have been no more cabinet reports. Col. W. F. Vilas, who has reached the capital, and who had engaged rooms at the Ebbitt house, has given up his rooms, as he is to be the guest of L. Z. Lott, who lives in Mr. Blaine's house on Dupont circle. In the absence of more definite information, the report that he is to be postmaster general is generally accepted as true."

"The arrival of the vice president-elect created no excitement. It was noticed that there was a very small attendance of Indiana people at the station when he arrived, but this was explained by the fact that the house was in session and that business of importance prevented the Hoosiers from paying that honor to their chief that they desired to show him."

The Times' special from Madison, Wis., says: "Colonel Vilas has left for Washington. An intimate friend of Vilas' said that from the first the Colonel has not had much hope that a place in the cabinet would be tendered to Wisconsin, which cast their electoral vote for Blaine. For a week or two, however, he had some faint glimmering of hope gained from frequent press reports that Cleveland had inquired kindly concerning him in connection with his cabinet, but even this faint hope was abandoned a fortnight ago on private advices from his Albany friends."

"The colonel thinks Mr. Cleveland completed his cabinet selections fully ten days ago, subject to change only in case of some unforeseen circumstance. He is of the opinion that if he were to be called upon to take a portfolio, he would before this have received overtures from Mr. Cleveland, whereas not one line on the subject has passed between them."

"Your correspondent's informant says he has had it from Col. Vilas' own lips that he would take no position under the new administration, except a seat in the cabinet, and the chance is now gone."

"Col. Vilas is already beginning to work up a boom for the Democratic senatorial nomination two year hence, when he thinks his party will be in the ascendancy in the legislature."

CLEVELAND'S LETTER

Explaining His Views on the Silver Question.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Following is the reply of President-elect Cleveland to the silver coinage advocates in congress:

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1885. Hon. A. J. Warren and others, members of the Forty-eighth Congress.

GENTLEMEN: The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites, and indeed obliges me, to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become the objects of my official care and partial responsibility.

Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis which, under the operation of the act of congress of February 18, 1878, is now close at hand.

By a compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the federal treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins, which are now worth less than eighty-five per cent. of the gold dollar, prescribed as the "unit of value" in section fourteen, of the act of February 12, 1873, and which, with the silver certificates representing such coin are receivable for all public dues. Being thus re-

ceivable, while also constantly increasing at the rate of \$28,000,000 a year, it has followed, of necessity, that the flow of gold into the treasury has been steadily diminishing. Silver and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the federal treasury now available for the payment of the gold obligations of the United States, and for the redemption of the United States notes called "greenbacks," if not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment.

These are facts which, as they do not admit of differences of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to us in the official reports of every secretary of the treasury from 1878 till now. They are plainly affirmed in the last December report of the present secretary of the treasury to the speaker of the present house of representatives. They appear in the official documents of this congress and in the records of the New York clearing house, of which the treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of the receipts and payments of the federal government and of the country pass.

These being the facts of our present condition, our danger and our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope that you concur with me and with the great majority of our fellow citizens in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin, as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible.

It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company; to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by the increasing coinage of silver is to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom houses of the United States and in the daily business of the people, to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate were it now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression, would involve the people of every city and every state in the Union in prolonged and disastrous trouble.

The revival of business enterprise and prosperity, so ardently desired, and apparently so near, would be hopelessly postponed.

Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places, and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place.

Saddest of all in every workshop, mill, factory, store and on every railroad and farm, the wages of laborers already depressed would suffer still further depression by a scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. From these impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them.

I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your fellow citizen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A VERY SICK MAN.

Gen. Grant Fighting His Physical Allment—The Old Hero Breaking Down.

New York, March 2.—The city was somewhat excited over a rumor that Gen. Grant had suddenly died, which although happily without foundation has set people talking about the old hero's physical sufferings. The Times says it has reliable medical authority for the statement that notwithstanding the rose-colored report of Gen. Grant's health, recently given in a medical journal, the truth is that Gen. Grant is a very sick man, and his death is apparently not far distant.

The public have no conception of the shattered condition of his physical system. It is hoped the affection of the tongue may not prove fatal, but there is as yet no appearance of its non-development of a malignant and fatal disease. Although somewhat better now than some weeks ago, an enlarged and inflamed tongue continues, making it painful to speak or swallow food, the only nourishment he can take. In addition to this distressing malady, General Grant is a terrible sufferer from neuralgia, and it seems to have taken possession of his whole system. He has had most of his teeth drawn to lessen neuralgic torture, and his injury in the hip caused by his fall a year ago, is still a source of great suffering and forbids physical exercise.

It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country, that General Grant is rapidly breaking down, and apparently without hope of reaction, and unless there should be some unexpected relief, he will not be long among the living. He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining, and he profoundly appreciates expressions of sympathy which have been called out by his recent appalling misfortunes. He works every day, with bandaged head and in unrelenting pain, to finish his military autobiography, or history of the war, and hopes to complete it this spring. The first volume is entirely finished, but not revised, and the second volume is more than half done. He has not taken time to revise the first volume, because of his apprehension that he may not be able to finish his second volume.

Mrs. Dudley and the Two Dynamiters on Trial.

New York, March 2.—Mrs. Dudley, who shot Ross; Dick Short, who stabbed Phelan in Ross's office, and Justus Schwab, indicted for inciting a riot in Concordia hall, will all be arraigned before Recorder Smyth at one time at an extra sitting of the general sessions. It is expected they will plead not guilty, and ask for an adjournment of their trials.

But in case one or more of them should demand an immediate trial, Recorder Smyth ordered the entire panel of jurors to be in attendance. The whole force of court officers will be on duty to preserve order.

PROBABLE DUEL

Between Governor Marmaduke and Major Rainwater, of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—A serious controversy has sprung up between Governor John M. Marmaduke and Maj. C. C. Rainwater, who is mentioned as a candidate for mayor. In a recently-published interview Gov. Marmaduke said some things about Maj. Rainwater that the paper found necessary to express by a series of dashes. Maj. Rainwater wrote a caustic letter to the governor, demanding public retraction or Marmaduke must take the consequences. Those well acquainted with the man fear the trouble may lead to a duel.